

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3598

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital..... \$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... \$100,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—
D. Gilles, Esq. | Chow Tong Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
H. Stoltzfus, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS.

The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Paris Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 2 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 "

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [18]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP \$250,000 15.0

BANKERS: CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES: PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST: ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [187]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED \$1,185,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 12 Months..... 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [193]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:

(a)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.
(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.
(c)—It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.
(d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application.

DODWELL CARLILL & Co., Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [174]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$33,333.33.
EQUAL TO } \$33,333.33.
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SIMO, Esq. | LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq. |

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [194]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted on all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSERUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [175]

Intimations.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1893.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in this Office a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS of PREMIA for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of PROFIT for that year to be PAID as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 20th instant will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [181]

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND on account of the Year 1893, at the rate of FORTY CENTS per Ten Dollar Share (or 4 per cent. on the Capital of the Company) will be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after the 15th instant, on Warrants to be obtained from the Undersigned. Local Shareholders are requested to apply at the Company's Office for their Warrants as the same are only posted to addresses outside the Colony.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from Friday, the 10th instant, till Thursday, the 16th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be registered.

A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893. [192]

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney, will conduct the business of The Hongkong Telegraph.

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1893.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st December next,

NO CHITS will be taken in the following Hotels,

"THE VICTORIA HOTEL."

"THE FAIR HOTEL."

"THE KOWLOON HOTEL."

DORABEE NOWROOJE,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1893. [192]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

ON and after the 1st December next,

NO CHITS will be accepted or credit given in the above Hotel.

By Order of the Board,

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1893. [193]

NOTICE.

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS.
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash on application.

Monthly Board for One Person..... \$35.00
Tiffin \$15.00

AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always on hand and served in every style.

Breakfast \$0.50

Tiffin \$0.75

Dinner \$1.00

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [193]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and Table Accommodation.

Apply to

Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [193]

THE PHARMACY,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

MESSRS. FLETCHER & Co. beg to inform the Residents of Hongkong and the Shipping Community, that they have now OPENED at the above address. The Store is managed by a thoroughly competent Chemist who takes every care that all DRUGS and CHEMICALS used in the compounding of prescriptions are PURE and FRESH.

FLETCHER & Co. have on hand a good selection of Druggists' Sundries and Patent Medicines.

Telephone No. 74.

FLETCHER & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [194]

D. R. K. N. O. R. S.
LION BRAND.
A. N. T. I. P. Y. R. I. N. E.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 GRAINS TROY.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious

remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MI-

GRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,

FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE,

ERYPSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and

many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE. Each Tin bears the Inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vulnerary; it is described as amazing.

To be had at every Reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China

Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1893. [194]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted on all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSERUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [194]

1404

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

CHRISTMAS CARDS & SOUVENIRS.

OUR SELECTION OF NEW SEASON'S PRODUCTIONS IS NOW ON VIEW.

The ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL CARDS Comprise:—A very Large and Choice Variety, carefully Selected from the Leading Manufacturers.

As usual, we have made a Specialty of CHINESE and JAPANESE CARDS with PIDGIN ENGLISH VERSES and CHARACTERISTIC NATIVE GREETINGS, also GRIFFITH'S POPULAR SERIES of PHOTO CHRISTMAS CARDS representing LOCAL SCENES and STUDIES of NATIVE LIFE.

WE suggest the following Publications as forming very acceptable Souvenirs for Friends at Home, and former Residents at Hongkong and the Coast Ports.

KELLY & WALSH'S GUIDE TO HONGKONG:—Containing, besides the usual descriptive report of the various places of interest, a succinct history of the Colony, and an extremely interesting account of the Walks on the Island and in the Neighbourhood. [18]

KELLY & WALSH'S ALBUM OF VIEWS OF HONGKONG:—Consisting of 19 permanent process Pictures, reproduced from Photographs, by Griffith.

OUR ISLAND:—A Naturalist's Description of Hongkong, by Sydney B. J. Skertchley, F.R.G.S.

CONDÉ'S FLOWERS OF JAPAN and the Art of Floral Arrangement.

CONDÉ'S LANDSCAPE Gardening in Japan.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1893.

1403

OGAWA'S COLLOTYPE ALBUMS:

DEPICTING LIFE AND SCENERY IN JAPAN.

The Hakone District \$4.00

Tokio Snow Scenes 5.00

Matsubima 1.50

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

WHISKIES.

LIQUEUR WHISKY (SQUARE BOTTLE).
T HIS is one of the finest whiskies ever imported into China. With Aerated Water, or Hot Water and Sugar, it is simply delicious.—\$12 per case.

SCOTCH.

F.O.S.—A very fine Old Blended Whisky.—\$11 per case.

LOCHABER.—A Mellow Old Scotch Whisky with fine flavour.—\$9 per dozen.

GLENMURRIE.—A Pure Malt Whisky. Excellent value for the money.—\$7 per dozen.

G.I.N.

OLD TOM.—A very fine Sweetened GIN, Bottled expressly for us.—\$5 per dozen.

KEY BRAND.—In small White Glass Bottles. The very finest procurable.—\$8 per dozen.

CHARTREUSE, CURACOA, D.O.M., &c.

All previous quotations cancelled. The above prices are calculated for a \$12 dollar.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1893.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.



We invite attention to our STOCKS

OF
CONFETIONERY

AND

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUTTER SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES,

DRAEES, PRALINES,

and a large selection

of
PURE CONFETIONERY
from the leading Manufacturers.

CADBURY'S SPECIAL
CHOCOLATE CREMES.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME, GUAVA,
and other

FRUIT JELLIES
in great variety.

TOM SMITH'S
CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS
MOUNTED IN PLUSH,
representing favourite subjects.

A Large Assortment of
ENGLISH AND JAPANESE CHRISTMAS CARDS,
of handsome and artistic designs, suitable to all tastes and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
The Hongkong Dispensary.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

DEATH.

At sea, suddenly, on the 15th October, the beloved wife of Wm. Brown, M.M., British brigadier Claro Babuyan, aged 45 years, interred at Port Arthur.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN MASHONALAND.

LONDON, November 8th.

On the 2nd instant the Matabeles were signally defeated by Major Gould Adams' column, which only suffered to the extent of eighteen killed and wounded, while the losses of the former were very heavy. Mr. Selous, the celebrated African explorer and sportsman, was slightly wounded in the engagement.

ANARCHISTS IN SPAIN.

In a crowded house at the Liceo Theatre, in Barcelona, two dynamite bombs were thrown from the gallery into the pit. Eighteen persons, including nine ladies, were killed in the stalls, and in the fearful stampede that took place to this doors many people were trampled to death.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The second reading of the Parish Council Bill has taken place without division.

AMERICAN DEMOCRATS DEFEATED—MCKINLEY VICTORIOUS.

The Democrats have been completely defeated in the elections in the State of New York, and McKinley has been elected Governor of Ohio.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DAWSON'S WHISKY.

H.M.S. *Scour* came out of dock this morning, and will shortly proceed to Singapore to relieve the *Pallas*.

DAWSON'S is an exemplification of all that is perfect in Scotch Whisky.

THE recent Behring Sea decision is satisfactory to everybody but the seals. They haven't even escaped with their skins.

PUNJAMS are now quoted at \$5.50, sales and buyers, which would appear to indicate that there may yet be "bacon in Glebe."

METHODIST Moody is fifty-six years of age, but so far has evinced no desire to take up the halo and the harp that await him in the mansions of the blessed.

THE Austrian authorities have issued a rescript in which they call attention to the law that physicians' prescriptions shall be written in a legible hand.

MR. Yen Chuk Kai, a member of the Korean Prince Min Yong Il's suite, reached his last at his patron's residence in Caine Road last night. The deceased, who succumbed to a persistent attack of dysentery, was 30 years of age.

OUR Macao correspondent, writing under yesterday's date, informs us that the big guns which were ordered some time ago for that colony's defence have now arrived. But what is puzzling to the Holy City authorities is to decide how they are to be mounted.

In the Supreme Court this morning, an action brought by a Chinaman against Mr. Bayler-Chauhan for \$400 was fixed for Monday next. No details transpired, but the suit is believed to have some reference to cooile contract labour at the Hongkong mines.

THE *Chow Fa*, which arrived in Bangkok on the 26th inst., brought back to that city no less than 400 passengers, most of whom were refugees. Consequently it would appear that the war scare has not been without profitable results—to the steamship owners.

AT a meeting of the "Job Lot" this afternoon Professor Billy Barlow delivered a lecture on "How to bring up Infants" or words to that effect. Ladies were invited, but the press was excluded. The diagrams illustrating the application of the pap-bottle and slippery were highly instructive.

THIRTEEN rupees per ton, for bales of cotton, is the rate of freight at which the Yusen Kashia have contracted to carry 75,000 bales from Bombay to Yokohama and Kobe, of which the Union Spinning Co. are answerable for 30,000. In the event of other steamship Companies reducing their rates of freight, the "Ippon Yusen Kashia" has bound itself to grant the same reductions. The rates for China are likewise to be fixed at 25 per cent lower than the freights now charged. Under these circumstances, it appears that all the P. and O. Co. can do, should they intend to carry out a cut-throat competition with the Japanese line, is to bring in Bombay yarn and raw cotton at nominal rates of freight.

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

Folk... "See we Dance"..... Solomon,
Quadrille... "Dorothy"..... Burleigh,
Valse... "Janette Dard"..... Wallerstein,
Schottische... "Lancaster"..... Crock,
Lancers... "Arry and Arry"..... D'Aber,
"The Italian Shore"..... Suppe,
Quadrille... "Ferdina"..... Burleigh,
Valse... "Sultana"..... Burleigh.

THIRTEEN rupees per ton, for bales of cotton, is the rate of freight at which the Yusen Kashia have contracted to carry 75,000 bales from Bombay to Yokohama and Kobe, of which the Union Spinning Co. are answerable for 30,000. In the event of other steamship Companies reducing their rates of freight, the "Ippon Yusen Kashia" has bound itself to grant the same reductions. The rates for China are likewise to be fixed at 25 per cent lower than the freights now charged. Under these circumstances, it appears that all the P. and O. Co. can do, should they intend to carry out a cut-throat competition with the Japanese line, is to bring in Bombay yarn and raw cotton at nominal rates of freight.

THE ten years is now drawing to a close, and many of the native dealers have already returned from the country districts and Formosa. It is reported that only 12,000 half-chests remain in Tamsui, while in Amoy 50,000 half-chests represent probably the amount of the stock on hand. This year's crop amounts to 450,000 half-chests, against 380,000 half-chests in 1892.

The *Peru* took away 1,200 tons of tea, for San Francisco, three days ago, and the *Victoria*, *Burlavauer*, and *Prism* are expected here shortly to load for New York. On the whole the business in tea this year has been highly satisfactory to all concerned, only the half-brained speculators having cause for complaints of any kind.

THREE days ago the Chuen Mow Bank, said to have been hard hit over a deal in tea, put its shillers. The bank's liabilities are said to amount to \$30,000. The assets are as yet unknown but are anxiously looked for by a number of native banks and compradores in foreign employ.

THE *Stam* *Free Press* of the past few months, says the

events of the past few months, says the *Stam* *Free Press*, have been fruitful in producing a plentiful crop of the genus Anglophobe and his opposite the Gallophobe. The true Gallophobe is to be found in the purloin of the East End music-halls, where he feeds his hobby on the elegant and patriotic war chants of the talented vocalists who adorn these haunts of innocent amusement. We find him again under other aspects, absurd or stupid as the case may be, through the country, though he flourishes with less luxuriance when deprived of the usual food of his ultra-patriotic soul—the music-hall chant. But the Gallophobe, like the European swine, is a migratory creature, and takes his walks abroad in various lands and under various conditions; and wherever met with he is not to be mistaken. His ignorance of France and Frenchmen is impenetrable. He hates the name of France and Frenchmen—the men have no courage, the women no virtue;—they are all a beastly frog-eating lot that ought to be exterminated like so many vermin—say the Hanover rats. It is, of course, in ignorance of European history and that of France especially that the average Gallophobe distinguishes himself. Listen to him over a dinner table, and one might fancy that France was created to prove British prowess, and that Frenchmen existed to serve as a miserable example of all that men ought not to be. No good can come from this land of frog-eaters. They are "a bad lot," it is the duty of every patriotic Britisher to abuse the whole nation and irritate its policy on every possible occasion.

NOW to charge an intelligent and capable man with belonging to such a large class—of which we have here a few fine specimens—must be regarded as a charge of some magnitude, and one to be bitterly resented. It is as much as to say that a man is ignorant, narrow-minded and prejudiced, or that he is filled with envy, hatred and malice against his neighbours. No doubt many of the more hardened Gallophobes are little troubled at such charges. They are of the class that nothing short of material loss will affect. But there are others more sensitive, who object to be put down among the ignorant and biased or envious and malicious of their nation. Their views are broader, their sympathies deeper and wider, and to accuse this class of having Gallophobia is a charge to be resented and disproved. We have a case in point in the foolish accusation brought by the *Courrier d'Hongkong* against Mr. J. G. Scott.

Mr. Scott is the correspondent of the *Times* during the Tonkin troubles, and, unlike another correspondent, did not trouble his head to prophesy victory or defeat. He recorded the facts of the campaign, and afterwards commented upon the measures taken by the French or their adversaries. Afterwards Mr. Scott wrote a book on "France and Tonkin" which was considered to

be a very impartial review of the whole question. Indeed, he was even complimented by General Negrier on the very fair and unbiased view which he took of a very difficult question. Now all this the *Courrier* ought to know or to have found out before accusing Mr. Scott either of ignorance or prejudice, in other words of being a Gallophobe. It is true that the Editor of the *Courrier* did not arrive in Tonkin until after Mr. Scott had left, and was probably unaware that the present Superintendent of the Shan States was a great favourite among the French officers. Had he known this he would never have written the foolish paragraph which has gone the rounds of the Tonkin press, and which is our only excuse for calling attention to and contradicting it. For we will make bold to assert, that it was neither a "Jingo" nor a Gallophobe, and that our contemporary the *Courrier* has been misinformed, and has erred as grievously as when writing on M. Favre and his relations with the Siamese Government. Intelligent Englishmen have quite as much repugnance to be classed as Gallophobes as broad-minded Frenchmen have to be included in the category of Anglophobes. Both are terms of reproach, suggestive of ignorance or malice, and ought not to be bandied between the two great nations of Europe.

It is usual to discharge at "Two;" if discharged after "Three" a crime has been committed. To avoid the terrible disgrace of such a crime most combatants are a little too previous, and discharge at "Fire" or at "One." It will be readily seen that, under these conditions, the duellist runs little risk except from accident. Such accidents are, however, of frequent occurrence, and a souvenir of one of them will be with me always.

DUELLING AS A TONIC.

I think that the duel, apart from the considerations advanced above is an excellent tonic. It is, moreover, an excellent test to oneself of one's nerve and courage. Many men who believe themselves moral and physical wrecks will find within themselves when brought face to face with the certain risk of the combat a store of nervous energy and courage, of the existence of which they were totally ignorant. I know no keener pleasure in life than to stand up to a man determined to take your life with a lethal weapon in his hand, and to find yourself as calm and indifferent to him, and to the risk of ill-fortune, as though you were taking a book on the terrace of a boulevard café. It gives you confidence in yourself, that self-respect which, next to a settled income, is the best possession that a man can have in this nineteenth-century world. It is a comedy certainly in which you are engaged, but the breath of tragedy is over it all, and the role is a grand one. I have fought a number of duels, and though there have been occasionally very unpleasant and painful results, I have never felt any anxiety or trepidation on the field; I have had the pleasure to take a life with a pistol, and to feel that it was all honourable, but the danger made it somewhat heroic tomfoolery, and there vanity was tickled. Not long ago, having to face a particularly bloodthirsty opponent, whom I knew to have had long practice with the weapon in question, I gave—just before I took up my place beside the "old-headed walking stick" that marked my position—my pulse to the attendant doctor, and he declared that "I had no pulse at all."

THE ENQUIRY OF THE DUEL.

There is about the duel a nicely of etiquette, a delicacy of procedure, that are, in these hunting "Jack and Harry" days, a pretty survival of the courteous and elegant past. It is all buffoonery, to be sure, but what is not buffoonery in these motions and actions of ours? The interview between the seconds and the chivalrous England, where the duel, irrespective of the attendant circumstances, is set down as "deciding," a "relic of the barbarism of the Middle Ages," and so on. Certainly, where trivialities are concerned a piquant quality, or a desire for publicity—it may be deemed folly to risk one's life; but there are, I repeat, cases in life where relief can alone be found in a system which, tolerated by the laws of the country, allows a man to satisfy a very natural desire for revenge in a manner perfectly loyal and fair. It is nonsense to say that the duel proves nothing, that the biggest scoundrel, being a better fencer or a better shot than the honest man with whom he may fight, may under this system not only escape the punishment that he has merited but still further damage the man he has already injured. It is well-known among duellists that success on the field of combat, especially where swords are the weapons chosen, lies usually with the man who "has the most heart," and a scoundrel pitted against a man he has wronged will always be in a state of inferiority. With pistols this is less true, but here again, the man who is strong in his right will show a better presence than his opponent. There was more than superstition, there was a glimpse of psychological truth in the medieval idea of testing the justice of cases by the duel, just as her slogan of "Got mit uns" has never yet been forgotten Germany when fighting for a righteous cause. Put a scoundrel to a pistol and he will always be in a state of inferiority. With pistols this is less true, but here again, the man who is strong in his right will show a better presence than his opponent. There was more than superstition, there was a glimpse of psychological truth in the medieval idea of testing the justice of cases by the duel, just as her slogan of "Got mit uns" has never yet been forgotten Germany when fighting for a righteous cause. Put a scoundrel to a pistol and he will always be in a state of inferiority. With pistols this is less true, but here again, the man who is strong in his right will show a better presence than his opponent. There was more than superstition, there was a glimpse of psychological truth in the medieval idea of testing the justice of cases by the duel, just as her slogan of "Got mit uns" has never yet been forgotten Germany when fighting for a righteous cause. Put a scoundrel to a pistol and he will always be in a state of inferiority. 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chiancy by disreputable persons is nothing but a vulgar swindle, but that, says the *Humanitarian*, hardly justifies its wholesale derision as a sham and a "fraud." Science has its quirks, in the same way as religion has its heresies. We may be as vigorous as we please in putting down imposture, but we ought at least to keep an even mind concerning a cult which dates back to the dim ages, and has the support of some of the brightest of the world's thinkers. In the East, palmistry has an ancient literature of its own, and in the remotest era of Aryan civilization, it was held in high esteem. The Greeks and Romans were also palmists; Aristotle was one of them, and even Pilate was said to admit there was something in it; Juvenal tells us in his "Satires" that "Frontier-que minumus probere vati" was the fashion of Rome in the reign of Vespasian. Palmistry has held its own through the succeeding centuries; Paracelsus, Albertus Magnus, and others considered it worthy of grave consideration, while, to come down to a more recent date, Alexandre Dumas, fils, has declared "La chiancy sera sur la grammaire de l'organisme humaine." Surely a science which can number so many illustrious men among its votaries, is worthy of something better than to be flippantly dismissed as the pastime of idle women and "feather-headed gulls," or the stock-in-trade of knavish gypsies. Physical experiment and research have lately proved so much, that those who are earnestly seeking truth are hardly to be deterred from studying one of the oldest divisions of the occult art, because rogues are punished, and fools scoff.

IDEAS OF FUTURE LIFE.

STRANGE BELIEFS OF ALASKAN INDIANS.

"Our Alaskan Indians have no religion," said Ned, one evening.

"Do you think so?" I asked, taking a notebook from my desk, I turned to what I had written one winter's evening a year ago, after a midnight visit to the Auk Indian ranch, and this was the tale I read, writes a correspondent to the *Jeneca (Alaska) Journal*.

How closely related the Now and the Hereafter! With not a thought of life's closing scenes I sat in the opera-house a few hours ago listening to the strains of music and half dreamily gazing at the scenes presented on the stage. Visions of bright boyhood's days came back to me once again, and in the hushed spaces between me and the stage fair views of the happy past evolved themselves from the luminous ether, and slowly dissolved one into another, softened and beautified through the rose-tinted glass of memory. A hand is laid on my shoulder, and I awake from my reverie to hear a voice whispering in my ear: "Come to the Auk village with me; an Indian died this afternoon and how he's come to life again and wants to say something to you."

But few moments elapse, and, with coats drawn closely around us and hats pulled low, we make our way through the deep new-fallen snow, while we see within the little circle of our lantern's feeble light how fast the feathered flakes are falling, whirling here and there in drifts and mounds by the cutting northern blast. 'Tis a typical Alaska winter night. Not the midwinter midnight of the poet and the artist, but the stern reality. Close darkness merged into sable blackness; cold and stormy, as we pause a moment on the ridge to look upon the flickering lights of the Indian ranch, while behind us, barely seen through the icy light, shine dimly out the lights of Juneau. In the full of the requiem that the wild winds chant to the dying year, we hear the breaking of waves upon the sandy beach.

Cautiously we descend the steep and slippery path and reach the shore; the retreating tide has left a narrow strip uncovered, and we hasten along to a little house. Soily an Indian opens the door and stands aside for us to enter; here "Death doth keep his state." Upon a low couch, half reclining in the arms of a friend, lies an Indian. The firelight casts a weird glow over the bowed forms of three-score men, women and children, silently watching the dying man, who several hours before seemed to have died. The Indian had washed the body and dressed it, when to their horror and surprise there were unmistakable signs of returning life. Way is made for us and we pass within the circle and gaze into those eyes so lately closed. We note the hollow cheeks slightly tinged with a hectic flush, the sunken form emaciated from weary months of illness; we feel the fluttering pulse which tells of the life-current still reluctantly retreating to its last citadel—the heart; the limbs are cold and the lower half of the body is stiffened—all motion and all warmth are gone. We wait in silence for a message from the unseen shore. He rallies a little and brokenly whispers: "Life and light fade from my eyes. Soon I go for ever. I charge you—ye young ones—And with a gasp for breath the Indian closes his eyes and sleeps the sleep of his fathers,

We have come too late, but from one of the old Indians there we learn that he had told them of wonderful visions he had glimpsed behind mortality's veil, and that these were in general harmony with what the Indians all seem to believe. From the old man we learned that the Indians believe in immortality—the continuation of this earth-life without loss of its consciousness. They believe in two heavens, entirely distinct from each other, and between which there is no communication. The first heaven is peopled with all except those who die violent or bloody deaths. When a person is dying from natural causes, his friends in the other world know of it and come back and sit around the house. Often the dying person sees and recognises them, although they are invisible to all others.

As soon as the last breath is drawn, and the soul freed from the body it is hurried away; there is no delay, it must go just as it is. This is the reason why the Indians will not be dressed in their best clothing when dying, that they may present a pleasing appearance to their spirit friends. They also wish to have some money in their hands or pockets, for their future condition will depend on that in which they pass out of this life, and they will be clothed in spirit like as they left the earth plane. The spirit-guides hurry the newly-free soul along a narrow path, leading over broken stones and, through dark thick woods, where gnarled roots and broken branches make moving difficult the rough and uneven way. After many windings a steep hillside is ascended and from the crest there breaks upon the view a scene of surpassing beauty. At the foot of the path is a broad, flowing river, and beyond a beautiful land with many houses grouped in villages or scattered along the pleasant valleys, carpeted with soft, thick grass, while in the distance green hills bear groves of noble trees. Many people are seen, some of whom gather at the shore to welcome the party. The path is descended and the river's brink is reached. Swift and wide the waters roll on, no bridge is to be seen, but in answer to a call from the guides, from the further shore, a log shoots out, and guided by some mysterious power, without sail or paddle, comes directly across and as soon as they step upon it, it immediately returns to the other shore, where upon its arrival, the newcomers are welcomed by their spirit friends, who are pleased if at certain intervals provided with tobacco.

The coming of each new spirit seems to be heralded throughout all this land by the call sounded at the river. There is much dancing and gambling going on here all the time. The gambling is done with Indian sticks, some tied with strings and others not. There is often much suffering—not inflicted by any superior power as a punishment for sin, for the future life holds no punishment nor reward for any of earth's sins or virtues; but caused by hunger and cold when their friends in the material world neglect them, for all this clothing and food they have is that burned with their bodies or at the feasts in their memory. At a feast or pot-latch the Indians may be seen throwing into the fire pieces of bread, fish or tobacco, and at the same time calling out the name of some dead person for whom it is meant. So those who are neglected or forgotten by their friends on earth suffer.

The second heaven is directly above this earth, high up in the air, and is inhabited by all whose deaths are caused by violence. The dying Indian, as he feels the life blood oozing away, seems to see the heavens above him contract and grow nearer and more dense, while directly over them there appears a large circular opening in the floor of heaven, guarded by a giant, who calls the name of the dying person, in tones so loud that they go sounding through all the vast expanse and reach the ears of his friends, who gather at the entrance to meet him. Then there is let down through this opening a ladder with only two steps, and as soon as the spirit steps upon the ladder it ascends of its own accord into heaven, where he is welcomed by his friends. This is a happier home than the first heaven. There are large houses, and life is passed in pleasant idleness, but the only food is blood. Those who die bloody deaths are envied by the unfortunate ones who die of sickness.

These Indians believe in reincarnation, the person at each succeeding birth being of the same sex and retaining the same peculiar physical characteristics.

It is affirmed that Harsha, a great chief of the Wrangals, who died some 200 years ago, and at whose death twenty slaves were sacrificed, has since been reincarnated five times, and at each birth he has been recognized by the mark of a star on the right nostril. At one time, during one of these later incarnations, while yet a lad, in order to prove his memory of a previous existence, he took friends to a cave and found there certain articles of clothing hidden there and which had belonged to Harsha. These he identified and separated from the clothing belonging to others.

Sakunda has been reincarnated three times and recognized by a peculiar lock of gray hair. The last chief, before whom I stand, always claimed that he had lived once before on this earth. A legend of a similar return from spirit-land to the one mentioned in the beginning of this article is told of a Chital Indian who was shot; his body lay all day upon the ground and at night his spirit returned, took possession of it and continued its earth life for several years. He said that he did not feel freed from earth, though he ascended upon the ladder to the high heaven, but all the time there was a longing to return and he looked down through the opening, and saw far beneath him the earth, with its tall trees like so many needles sticking up. He was afraid to jump, but the longing to return was so intense that he summoned all his courage and leaped to the earth, and when he landed on a bed of soft moss near where his body was lying, he crept back into it and awoke again to earth-life.

Almost countless are the tales the Indians will tell you of the life beyond, of the messages which have come back to them, of the visits they have made there in dreams, and though often their stories are contradictory, in details, yet through them all there is a firm belief in a future existence, into which they pass with all life's experience; an immortal life whose joys and sorrows are the result of the remembrance or forgetfulness of friends.

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CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

9th November, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Lat. N. S. E. W.	Long. E. W. N. S.	Wind. Dir. Force Scale	Press. In. Hg.	Temp. F. C.	Humid. P. %	Clouds. C. %	Winds. Dir. Force Scale	Wind. Dir. Force Scale
Whidbeystock	48° 57'	33	NE	2	30.07	50	70	W.N.W.	2
Nagasaki	30° 10'	135	SW	3	30.07	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Fukochi	30° 10'	134	SW	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Aogashima	30° 04'	135	W	4	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	4
Bonin	30° 10'	135	ESE	4	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	4
Victoria Peak	30° 08'	135	E	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Gap Rock	30° 10'	135	E	4	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	4
Hanabusa	30° 09'	135	ESE	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Choshi	30° 07'	135	ESE	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Yokohama	35° 07'	139	ESE	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Cap St. James	30° 00'	135	ESE	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3

10th November, 1893.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Lat. N. S. E. W.	Long. E. W. N. S.	Wind. Dir. Force Scale	Press. In. Hg.	Temp. F. C.	Humid. P. %	Clouds. C. %	Winds. Dir. Force Scale	Wind. Dir. Force Scale
Whidbeystock	48° 57'	33	NE	2	30.07	51	70	W.N.W.	2
Nagasaki	30° 10'	135	SW	3	30.07	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Fukochi	30° 10'	134	SW	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Aogashima	30° 04'	135	W	4	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	4
Bonin	30° 10'	135	ESE	4	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	4
Victoria Peak	30° 08'	135	E	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Gap Rock	30° 10'	135	E	4	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	4
Hanabusa	30° 09'	135	ESE	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Choshi	30° 07'	135	ESE	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Yokohama	35° 07'	139	ESE	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Cap St. James	30° 00'	135	ESE	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3

10th November, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Lat. N. S. E. W.	Long. E. W. N. S.	Wind. Dir. Force Scale	Press. In. Hg.	Temp. F. C.	Humid. P. %	Clouds. C. %	Winds. Dir. Force Scale	Wind. Dir. Force Scale
Whidbeystock	48° 57'	33	NE	2	30.07	51	70	W.N.W.	2
Nagasaki	30° 10'	135	SW	3	30.07	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Fukochi	30° 10'	134	SW	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Aogashima	30° 04'	135	W	4	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	4
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Hanabusa	30° 09'	135	ESE	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Choshi	30° 07'	135	ESE	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Yokohama	35° 07'	139	ESE	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3
Cap St. James	30° 00'	135	ESE	3	30.06	51	70	W.N.W.	3

10th November,

